

Feeble Torquemada Echo.
Satan to Be Chained.
Antiochus War Elephants.
Inequalities in the Skull.

By ARTHUR BRISANE.
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A respectable bishop, Episcopalian, is quoted thus: "While Americanization of the Jews is important, their Christianization is even more important." Another reverend gentleman of the same persuasion says: "The Jews control the world. If Christianity is to convert the Jews, it must be attempted at once."

Very interesting echoes from the Middle Ages, but nothing in those echoes to make Jews angry. They should laugh. Once upon a time, such statements from religious gentlemen would have meant hunting down and burning many Jews. Times have changed, fortunately, and the Jew can say to reverend busybodies: "You mind your business and I shall attend to mine. Live up to your religion if you can, and I shall try to do the same with mine, from which you borrowed a great deal of yours."

While reverend gentlemen were saying these foolish things, it was decided to devote "one million dollars to Americanizing the Jews." The million dollars might be spent more usefully than in "Americanizing" those that are Americans already. For instance, if the Episcopalian gentlemen would take their million dollars and with it do for Jewish children one-tenth as much as Nathan Straus, a Jew, has done for Christian children, they would be setting a good example to themselves and others. Nathan Straus' work has saved the lives of thousands of Christian children, which is pretty good Americanism and pretty good Christianity.

Joseph A. Spetch, of Ocean Beach, N. Y., writes that the league of nations will begin "the millennium day of a thousand years. The heathen will be beaten, the resurrection of the dead will take place with the chaining down of Satan for a thousand years, the pure in heart will see God, and the meek inherit the earth." Therefore, says he, you should not oppose the league.

That is a pleasing prospect, only a heartless man would interfere with it. But nobody opposes a peace league as such. Each citizen, however, has a right to go into the matter, say what he thinks, and make sure, if he can, that the peace league is what its friends think it.

There have been in history many attempts to end war forever. About 150 years before Christ, when Antiochus was beaten by the Romans, and Hannibal, the great fighter, saw his last hope vanish, good people trusted that the end of serious war was at hand. Antiochus yielded to Rome all of Asia up to the Taurus, promised in twelve years to scrape together fifteen thousand talents, about eighteen million dollars of our money, a large sum in those days. He agreed to cut down his fleet and especially to keep no more war elephants—the Asiatic fighting elephants bothered Greeks and Romans considerably.

The allies of Rome all got slices of the territory given up by Antiochus, everything seemed cheerful. Nonetheless, there have been a number of wars since 190 B. C. And war elephants have been succeeded by flying machines that carry dynamite and submarines that go under the water.

Everybody wants peace, but some would like to know that they are not exchanging the right of the United States to independent action for one of the many pleasures but uncertain schemes for eternal peace that crop up so often in history.

It is alleged that Mr. Foster, a leader of striking workmen, wrote in a little "red book," "The wage system must be abolished."

"The slaves at present in control of the industries must be stripped of their booty, and society reorganized that every individual shall have free access to the social means of production. This social organization will be a revolution."

"Only after such a revolution will the great inequalities of modern society disappear."

Mr. Foster is mistaken in his theory that one more revolution, as he plans it, would cause "the great inequalities of modern society" to disappear.

He is as badly mistaken as was the Roman general who thought that taking the war elephants from Antiochus would establish peace.

If you take war elephants, people find something else to fight with. If you take away one kind of "social inequality" another kind crops up. Social inequality is not in the pocketbook, bank account, inherited wealth or title. Social inequality is inside the skull. You won't end social inequality by one revolution or by a thousand. The world has had more than a thousand revolutions already, most of them bloody enough to suit any radical. But social inequalities still exist. To do away with them, abolish the inequalities that exist inside the white thin bone that surrounds the human brain.

A great scientist says the perfect skull will be almost round, beginning low down at the back of your neck, forming almost a perfect circle to the top of your nose, leaving just room for nose, eyes, mouth, eating, seeing, and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

WEATHER:
Fair and continued cool tonight. Tomorrow fair, warmer. Temperature at 8 a. m., 45 degrees. Normal temperature for September 27 for the last thirty years, 64 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1919. (Closing Wall Street Prices)

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The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

Several Mills Reopen In Stronghold of Steel Industry, Reports Show

"PRESIDENT IS FAIRLY RESTFUL" KEPT IN BED, GRAYSON REPORTS

AMERICANIZE OR ABOLISH WALTER REED, KENDALL SAYS

"Abolish Walter Reed Hospital or Americanize it," Congressman Kendall, Republican of Pennsylvania, demanded this morning before a subcommittee of the House which is investigating alleged inhuman treatment of the soldiers of that institution.

"Do you think there is anything good in Walter Reed hospital?" asked Congressman Doremus, a member of the committee.

"If there is I have never heard of it," Mr. Kendall answered.

"What would you do then?" asked Chairman McKenna of the subcommittee.

"I would abolish it or Americanize it," Mr. Kendall said.

Retort by McKenna.

"Then why don't you introduce a bill to that effect?" Chairman McKenna demanded.

"If it did it would never get out of the Military Committee," Mr. Kendall charged.

When Sergt. Eugene Smallwood took the stand in defense of conditions at Walter Reed, he was asked about the beating of soldiers there.

In the course of his statement he said: "He would not have been beaten up if he hadn't done something."

Mr. Kendall construed this to mean that Sergeant Smallwood approved of that.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

MAN, 83, IS JAILED; SHOT GRANDCHILD

Calls It Accident, But Little Girl Says He Was Angry At Her for Playing.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 27.—Frank McMinis, the eighty-three-year-old grandfather of Mazie Mattox, who is charged with shooting the child in Pittsylvania county a week ago, has been lodged in jail.

The old man claims he did not know the shotgun was loaded, but the child says she saw the shell with which she was shot in her grandfather's hand only a moment before he fired at her.

She alleges that he was irritated at her because she was throwing rocks at the farm bell. Relatives believe the old man, a Confederate veteran, has suffered impairment of his mind. The child, who has undergone an operation at a hospital here, is seriously ill, but there now seems to be a chance for her to recover.

Keeping Up With The Times

A FACT A DAY

If anyone is looking for evidence as to the position The Times has won in classified real estate advertising let him check up the space used in the various Washington papers under the classification of For Sale—Houses.

He will find that for the week ended last Sunday The Times printed 15,578 lines, the second paper 14,741 lines and the third paper 9,280 lines.

CLASS JUST INVESTED IN SPECIAL short and collar equipment by the Army to insure you satisfaction.—Adv.

A DELINA PATTI, world famous soprano, who died today at her estate in Wales at the age of seventy-six. This photo was taken in 1914.



ADELINA PATTI DIES IN WELSH CASTLE

Famous Opera Singer Passes Away in Breconshire Home, London Hears.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Adelina Patti, famous opera singer, died today at Craig-y-Nos castle, Breconshire, Wales.

Born in 1843. A more cosmopolitan being than Adelina Patti would be difficult to find. She was born in Spain, of Italian parents; was raised in America; became British by naturalization; Welsh by residence, and married first a Frenchman, then an Italian and finally a Swede.

Adelina, who was born at Madrid, February 15, 1843, was a babe in arms when her parents came to America, and it was in New York that she developed her extraordinary musical talent. Before completing her fifth year she revealed an aptitude little short of the marvelous for overcoming the technical difficulties of vocal music. At the age of seven she began singing in public, and during the ten years which followed she won high favor in operatic roles.

In 1861 she was offered her first high-salaried engagement as Amin in "Sonambula" on the Covent Garden stage in London, where she instantly won the approval of an orchestra and a full house.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

COLLEGE TO TRAIN WOMEN-STATESMEN

Bryn Mawr to Found Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Chair of Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—An "Anna Howard Shaw memorial chair of politics" will be founded with the first \$100,000 of the million-dollar Bryn Mawr College drive which has been inaugurated by the alumnae and faculty.

Mrs. George Gell Horn, of St. Louis, graduate of the class of 1900 and a director on the board of the National American Suffrage Association, will be chairman of a special committee to collect funds for the memorial.

Prof. Susan Kingsbury, of the Bryn Mawr faculty, who proposed the founding of the chair, said:

"The Dr. Anna Howard Shaw chair of politics will have a great mission. We need women statesmen, as well as women voters. We wish to train the highest types of American women for public leadership and political activity."

MILLS REOPEN IN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT; NO RIOTS TODAY

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—The situation in the Pittsburgh district was generally unchanged today, though the steel camps appeared to be making steady gains. No disorders were reported as the day shifts went on. All points in the Monongahela valley reported an increasing number of men on the job. Thirteen of the fifteen mills of the Allegheny Steel Company are now operating.

Fifty-one of the sixty hot mills in the American Sheet and Tin-plate Company were operating today, an increase of twelve over yesterday. Thirty-six out of forty mills at the Shenango plant were operating and fifteen out of twenty at the Newcastle plant.

SHARON, Pa., Sept. 27.—Mill officials reported many strikers returning to work today in the Shenango valley. The Carnegie mills reopened their second blast furnace.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 27.—Strike of the union employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company was called today by the steel workers' national committee. The strike is to become effective 6 o'clock Monday morning. The action was taken after Secretary Foster had laid before the full committee his letter requesting, and President Grace's letter refusing, a conference with the union representatives.

The Bethlehem Company employs 40,000 men.

Secretary W. Z. Foster claimed a big percentage of the 50,000 Bethlehem employees are organized. A tentative strike date was set for Monday, but final action rested with today's session of the company.

While developments in the strike were extending to Washington and nearly every section of the country, the steel companies launched an extensive campaign to get men who are on strike to return to work. All Pittsburgh morning papers today published full-page "ads" headed "Go Back to Work Monday."

"Yesterday the enemy of liberty was Prussianism. Today it is radicalism," he declared.

It quoted from Foster's pamphlet on syndicalism and declared that, masquerading under the cloak of the A. F. of L., "a few radicals hope to seize control of the industries and turn the country over to the 'red' rule of syndicalism."

"Some few, not knowing the purpose of the strike was to plant revolution in this country," have gone out, he stated, and appealed to them to return to work. Translations of the appeal were carried in Polish, Croatian, Slovak, Italian and Magyar.

STRIKE LIKENED TO SOVIET RULE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 27.—The first week of the nation-wide steel strike drew to a close today with the situation virtually unchanged, except for claims made by the operators that more and more men are returning to the mills, and that a resumption of normal work in many plants is within reach.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

LORD FRANCIS BERTI DEAD. LONDON, Sept. 27.—Lord Francis Berti, of Thame, British ambassador to France from 1905 to 1918, died Friday night, aged sixty-five years, it was announced today.

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS and see how his good digestion makes you feel.—Adv.

VISCOUNT EDWARD GREY, the new British ambassador, who will arrive here this afternoon to take his post. His mission, he explains, is solely to promote good feeling between Britain and America. Viscount Grey is wearing dark eyeglasses because of his poor eyesight, which kept him out of public life for three years, and which, he says, will cut short his stay in this country.



PRESIDENT'S FIUME NOTE STIRS ITALY NEW BRITISH ENVOY IS DUE HERE TODAY

ROME, Sept. 27.—President Wilson's reply to the new Italian proposals for settlement of the territorial dispute with Jugo-Slavia over Fiume was negative in tone and "produced the worst impression when read at the crown council," the Giornale d'Italia stated today.

Viscount Grey, new British ambassador to the United States, will arrive here at 4 p. m. today.

He gave out a formal statement in New York, in which he denied he has come to this country to propose any new treaties or alliances.

Viscount Grey, when he arrived in New York on the Mauretania late yesterday, wore dark glasses and expressed sorrow over his poor eyesight, which compelled him to withdraw from public life for three years, and which, he said, would make his stay in this country comparatively brief.

In a formal statement Viscount Grey said:

"We have to make a new start after the war, to repair and to rebuild the Old World which the war has left in ruins. Without friendship with America international progress is impossible, and even international security is doubtful."

"I do not come to put forward any new proposals for treaties or alliances; I am not charged with any mission of that kind. Good understanding can best be established on cordial feeling between the peoples."

"There are some things that do not exist in common between any two other countries—a common language is one of them—which make strongly for friendship between the American and British peoples. On the other hand there are some things which cut across this happy tendency and make for misunderstanding, arising partly out of old historical memories, partly out of British political problems which do as a matter of fact excite a special interest in America."

"My own hope and belief is that the things which make for misunderstanding may be dissolved and disappear. The things which make for friendship I believe to have their roots deep in the minds of the American and British peoples, and to be so inseparable from the nature of each that they must endure and grow."

SAFETY USED AS ICE WAGON. WABASH Ind., Sept. 27.—Pilot A. H. Brooks, flyer for a Wabash aviation company, flew to Logansport and returned with 150 pounds of ice needed at a hospital here to save the life of John Arnold, a patient. Mechanical trouble forced the local ice plant to shut down.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Marshal Foch has decided to postpone his visit to the United States until after the peace treaty is ratified. It was authoritatively learned here today.

The presence of Marshal Foch in Europe is deemed necessary until the terms are in effect and are working smoothly.

SUGAR TO SOAR TO 20 CENTS POUND, SAYS SEN. NEW

Predicting that sugar will soon go to 20 cents a pound retail, and that the country will face a sugar famine next year worse than that which occurred during the war, Senator New of Indiana today introduced a resolution for an investigation of the sugar situation by the Senate Commerce Committee.

The only way to prevent the increase in price and the famine, New said, is to extend the wartime control of sugar which the Sugar Equalization Board has had. This control will expire with the proclamation of peace.

Recommendation that this be done has been before President Wilson since August, New said, but has not been acted on.

TREATY FOES WARNED TO RATIFY PACT

Soon after President Wilson's return to Washington, the strongest possible pressure is to be brought upon the Senate by administration forces in, and out of Congress to hasten treaty ratification, a leading administration Senator predicted today.

This Senator, who will confer with President Wilson as soon as possible, declared the opponents to the treaty will be told in no uncertain terms that they cannot continue to disregard the demand for ratification and dismiss it with scorn.

Will Be Held Responsible.

If they do they will be held responsible now and in the 1920 elections for bringing upon the nation a crisis which may result disastrously for their political prospects to say nothing of the general welfare of the people, it was stated.

The first effort to get the opposition to agree to speeding up the consideration of the treaty will be "a diplomatic effort," this Senator said, designed to accomplish the result without stirring up partisan bitterness. If it fails, stronger methods will be resorted to, he said, and if these also fail the country will be told that stubborn opposition is responsible.

Members of both House and Senate "I" flared that before many weeks pass Congress must put its whole influence behind a national stabilization program if serious trouble is to be averted.

Point to Unrest.

This cannot be done, he said, until the Senate finishes the treaty. They pointed to the attitude assumed by leaders of the steel strike, and the general condition of unrest as proving that it is up to Congress to meet the expectations it created when the present session began by taking the helm and passing legislation which will put the country back on a peace basis and will settle at the same time the vexing problems which have arisen.

FOCH POSTPONES VISIT TO AMERICA

Decides to Stay in France Until Peace Treaty Is Ratified.

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DOCTOR STAYS AT BEDSIDE AS EXECUTIVE IS RUSHED HOME

ABOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—The President's condition is about the same," Dr. Grayson announced shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. "He has had a fairly restful night."

It was understood President Wilson probably would remain in bed today.

Takes Morning Nap. The President, who is suffering from nervous exhaustion and is being rushed back to Washington on his special train, was taking a nap about 9 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Grayson moved into a room on the Presidential private car Mayflower last night and did not leave the car even to issue his morning bulletin. It was sent out.

President Wilson is as comfortably situated as could be expected aboard the train. His room is commodious, with a double bed. His physician occupies a room just a few steps from the President's.

Making Good Time.

With the way cleared and a pilot engine ahead of the President's train, he was making good time toward Washington. Therefore it has been operated as the second section of regular trains, but for the unexpected dash for Washington it was dispatched as a special train. The schedule called for its reaching Washington early tomorrow.

Despite the fact that the schedule was not made public, there were crowds at every station up to late hours last night. Some difficulty was experienced in preventing noise being made around the car. There was cheering and a number of people demanded to see the President.

Mrs. Wilson with President.

Mrs. Wilson was in constant attendance on her husband. Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of the President, was first to respond to telegrams sent to members of his family, in which they were informed that there was "nothing to be alarmed at." Mrs. McAdoo said her anxiety was much relieved.

President Wilson's invitation to the King and Queen of the Belgians to spend three days at the White House next month has not been cancelled, although he will not be able to meet them at Hoboken, as planned.

Admiral Grayson, who has been sleeping in one of the other cars of the train, spent last night on the private car Mayflower. He made the change so that he would be close to his patient should there be any great need for his services.

The President has attempted too much. That is the plain, honest fact of the case. He has strained his none too sturdy and vigorous physique far beyond its normal capacity. The inevitable result is that he must now have absolute and complete rest and quiet for days, possibly weeks to come.

He has had some rest during the last twenty-four hours, and there were this morning certain evidences that the rest was having a beneficial effect. But until he can get back to the White House, where he can have complete seclusion, it will be impossible for him to get the "nursing and absence from motion that is so necessary in instances of nervous exhaustion."

Train Schedule Moderated.

The train is being run at a moderate speed. It is expected that there shall be a minimum of jarring to the Chief Executive. And in his state room in his private car he is propped up and sustained by pillows, arranged as comfortable as is possible under the circumstances.

The President's condition is not alarming. Admiral Grayson has made that very plain in order to effect a calmness that he has suffered a complete nervous breakdown. But the doctor, who knows the President's physical condition better than any living person, very frankly says that only complete rest for some time will restore his patient sufficiently for him to resume charge of the perplexing affairs that now confront the nation.

Plans for the President to confer (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)